



Winston H. Hickox
Secretary for
Environmental
Protection

Department of Pesticide Regulation

Paul E. Helliker, Director
830 K Street • Sacramento, California 95814-3510 • www.cdpr.ca.gov



Gray Davis
Governor

MEMORANDUM

TO: Alan C. Lloyd, Chairman
Air Resources Board
P.O. Box 2815
Sacramento, California 95812

FROM: ~~ORIGINAL SIGNED BY~~
Paul E. Helliker
Director
(916) 445-4000

DATE: November 1, 1999

SUBJECT: TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT PROGRAM PESTICIDE AIR MONITORING—
PROPOSED PESTICIDES FOR YEAR 2000 MONITORING

This responds to your recent memorandum suggesting that the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) and the Air Resources Board (ARB) staff meet to discuss new strategies for monitoring pesticides, and to rethink our list for the year 2000 monitoring studies.

We agree that pesticide monitoring should be prioritized based on the potential for greatest public exposure, and that the Scientific Review Panel (SRP) should review whatever monitoring protocol we collectively develop to ensure that we are on the right track. My staff has held two very successful meetings with your staff, and welcome further discussions. Based on those discussions, and also input from SRP at their September "Pesticides in Air" workshop, we propose that ARB conduct air monitoring studies to determine the concentrations of the following pesticides and their breakdown products of concern:

Pesticide	Breakdown Product
Benomyl	n-butyl isocyanate (n-BIC)
Metam-sodium	Methyl isothiocyanate (MITC), methyl isocyanate (MIC), hydrogen sulfide, and carbon disulfide
Methyl bromide	
1,3-Dichloropropene	
Chloropicrin	

This list of chemicals would replace the list that was requested in the May 27, 1999, memorandum. This proposed list is tentative. DPR plans to discuss this list with the SRP during their November meeting, and will seek their concurrence before going forward with the studies.

10/14/99
10/14/99
W. H. Hickox
Segawa
Landers
PG

Alan C. Lloyd
November 1, 1999
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I want to express my thanks to you and your staff for all of your continuing assistance in refining our monitoring for the toxic air contaminant program. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

cc: Dr. John Froines, SRP

bcc: Mr. Paul Gosselin
Mr. Douglas Y. Okumura, DPR
Dr. Gary Patterson, DPR
Dr. John S. Sanders, DPR
Mr. Chuck Andrews, DPR
Mr. Randy Segawa, DPR
Ms. Pam Wales (TAC Files), DPR
Mr. Lynn Baker, ARB
Mr. Bill Lockett, ARB
Mr. George Lew, ARB
Dr. Melanie Marty, OEHHA
Dr. George Alexeeff, OEHHA

Randy



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Alan C. Lloyd, Chairman
Air Resources Board
P.O. Box 2815
Sacramento, California 95812

FROM: Paul E. Helliker
Director
(916) 445-4000

Paul Helliker

DATE: May 27, 1999

SUBJECT: TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT PROGRAM PESTICIDE AIR
MONITORING

As required by the Food and Agricultural Code, the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) requests that the Air Resources Board (ARB) conduct air monitoring studies to determine the concentrations of the following pesticide active ingredients and their noted breakdown products:

Pesticide Active Ingredient	Breakdown Products
Benomyl	Carbendazim, <i>n</i> -butyl isocyanate (<i>n</i> -BIC)
Carbaryl (HAP-TAC)	
Dimethoate	Dimethoate oxon
Paraquat	
Maneb (HAP-TAC)	Ethylene thiourea (ETU)
Tralomethrin	Deltamethrin (also a registered pesticide active ingredient)

Currently, ARB staff conducts air monitoring studies for six pesticides per year. Recent criticisms of the monitoring program included the limited amount of data collected for each pesticide. DPR and ARB staff have discussed alternative strategies to collect more data per pesticide under the constraints of the existing

resources, and proposed a new strategy. The proposed strategy involves monitoring six pesticides, but over two growing seasons. That is, for each pesticide listed above, an ambient study and an application-site study would be conducted each year, yielding two ambient studies and two application-site studies for each pesticide. We propose to implement this strategy for the 2000/2001 monitoring seasons.

This strategy would provide several benefits. Monitoring six pesticides over two growing seasons:

- provides more data per pesticide.
- allows a second opportunity to monitor in case pesticide use changes, as has happened in the past.
- is less resource-intensive for ARB staff because analytical method development would not need to be repeated the second year.

Whether we adopt the proposed strategy or continue to use the current methods, we request that ARB continue to submit data annually to DPR.